

## THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Annual Review of Affairs in New Mexico  
Sent to the Secretary of the  
Interior.

Gov. Thornton has forwarded to the secretary of the interior his annual report on the general condition of New Mexico. He gives very interesting statistics as to the varied interests of the territory; calls attention to the prolific lamb crop of the present year and the influence this will have upon the future wool and mutton sales from the territory. He refers to the splendid grazing advantages which the territory possesses and the fact that the fine rains of the last few months have transformed the territory into a region covered with vegetation suitable for the support of livestock. Statistics are given as to the valuation of property in the several counties and as to the work and capacity of the various public and private institutions of learning. He commends in particular those of the latter class that are being carried on by the several religious denominations calling attention to the great work which they are doing for the cause of education. The work on the Pecos Valley road is spoken of as being the only railroad building during the past year, but the governor predicts in the near future great advancement on these and other lines of material prosperity. His report embodies complete reports from the government agents of the Indians within his jurisdiction. Especial attention is called to the fact that the irrigation work among the Navajoes is not being carried forward with proper energy or skill and Lieut. Plummer's recommendation that a change be made in the management of this work is urged upon the attention of the department. The governor also recommends that the department take some immediate steps to prevent liquor traffic among these Indians and other tribes. While this evil is not as great as heretofore, its presence is still sufficient to call for active steps looking toward its complete extinction. Speaking of the general irrigation interests of the territory he says:

"Irrigation enterprise begun within the last two or three years and has succeeded admirably, bringing under cultivation large areas of desert land. In more than half the counties of the territory enterprises of importance have been begun which will add largely in the near future to the productiveness and prosperity of our people."

The governor also speaks of the establishment of normal institutes and of the success which has attended their recent sessions, referring to the auspicious opening of the school at Silver City a few weeks ago. The reports from the various territorial institutions show them to be in a most flourishing condition and

the governor takes occasion to commend the efficiency of those in charge of these institutions. Among other things, the governor says:

"The total assessed valuation of the territory is \$43,630,244, the bonded debt is \$925,000 and floating debt \$21,891."

"There has been some railroad building, stock raising has been prosperous and shows a great increase."

"Mining interests have suffered from the depreciation in the price of silver and lead, but there has been a very material increase in the gold output. Without irrigation, agriculture may be said to be a failure in New Mexico, and all agricultural interests are making use of irrigation."

Reference is also made to the good order that has generally prevailed during the last year and to the healthy growth of public sentiment in favor of law and order.

On the whole the report makes quite interesting reading and shows up in a very complete manner the natural and other advantages possessed by New Mexico.—New Mexican.

## DAY AND NIGHT

Turn the Busy Wheels of the Mohawk  
Valley Mills—An Object Lesson  
Against Calamity Howlers.

The Mohawk valley, from Schenectady to Utica, is buzzing with prosperity by day and night. Every mill along the valley is humming with industry. Last year at this time business was as flat and as cold as a flagstone. Thousands of unemployed walked the streets, unable, many of them, to find a mere pittance for the sustenance of themselves and those who were dependant on them. Not in twenty years had there been so much destitution and so much real suffering among deserving people.

At all the great manufacturing centers this deplorable condition of affairs will be found changed today. Schenectady, Amsterdam, Canajoharie, Fort Plain, St. Johnsville, Little Falls, Herkimer, Ilion, Frankfort—from all come the same stereotyped reports—business is booming and the sunlight of prosperity is breaking through the thick clouds of commercial depression.

Nor is this all. Many of the manufacturing centers have not only restored their full complement of labor, but a number of them are working their full forces day and night. The orders ahead are so numerous and heavy that this expedient must be adopted to complete them in time.

But back of all this is the politics of the situation. Many of these manufacturers are republicans, and for years have enjoyed the benefits of a protective tariff.

Now that they have again oiled and

started their machinery, taken back for employment the workmen who were summarily laid off last fall, and are running their mills at full speed day and night, the politics they have played and their share of the responsibility for the hard times, which began to recede the instant the mills of the country got under way, are becoming apparent. That they shut down their works with orders in their safes is a self-evident fact, sufficiently proved by their running now at night. Inquiry along the valley produces the same report, that before the final action of the recent congress on the tariff bill many of these manufactories had already resumed operations, with a small force, it is true. But hardly had the doors of congress been closed ere the pulsations of the machinery were heard in full blast from one end of the valley to the other.

At Schenectady the Edison works are employing over 3,000 men. The Ellis locomotive works are running with 800 employes, on orders that will necessitate an increase of the force before the snow flies. At Amsterdam predictions are already made that the near future will bring the greatest prosperity the town has ever had, in spite of the croakings of the Sanfords, the big carpet manufacturers, who are trying to figure out the disadvantages of the Wilson bill as compared with the McKinley bill.

Little Falls has resumed its wonted air of industry, and 3,500 persons are now at work in the knitting mills, which were idle for several months while congress was in session. Many of these mills are now working on orders several months old. At St. Johnsville, between Little Falls and Fort Plain, the knitting mills are working night and day on old orders. All the manufactories here are under headway with a full complement of workmen, some of them working continuously from early Monday morning to midnight Saturday. The Marks Knitting mill, the largest in this section of the country, is working under full pressure. New match works are to be started at Frankfort, between here and Herkimer, and the West Shore shops are employing 800 men.

On the whole the outlook is as bright as could be desired.

## Silver City Post Office.

Office open daily except Sunday from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Open Sundays from 9 to 9:40 a.m., and one hour after arrival of railway mail.

Money order department open daily except Sundays from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Mail closes for Fort Bayard, Central, Hanover, Georgetown and all railroad points daily at 9:40 a.m.

Mail closes for Mogollon and all intermediate points at 8 a.m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Mail closes for Pinos Altos daily except Sundays at 4:15 p.m.

Mail arrives from the east, west and south daily at 4 p.m.

Mail arrives from Mogollon and intermediate points at 6 p.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Mail arrives from Pinos Altos daily except Sundays at 10:30 a.m.

L. A. SKELLY, POSTMASTER